AMERICAN INSTITUTE NATIONAL EXHIBITION.-BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth NEW-YORK CIRCUS.-This Afternoon at Si, and

NIBLO'S GARDEN .- This Evening at 8 .- "Formosa;

OLYMPIC THEATER-This Afternoon at 2, and Even-SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREES .- This Evening .- Mis-

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 Fifth-ave.— Pois Day and Breeling—Exhibition of "The Nine Muses" The Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.—
The Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.—
This Reening at 3.—"Tot" James Bace and Leopold Mace.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.—This Evening.—English
Comedy.—"Sam."—P. S. Chadrau.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—This Evening at 8 .- " The

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.open daily from 9 a. u. to 10 p. u. Two dramatic performances daily
At 2, "Peril." At 3 "Wip Wan Winkle" and "Manuncello."

Business Botices.

TO THE PUBLIC.

J. Gall. OPTICIAN.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a new store at No. 21 Union-square, west side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth sia, which will be under his personal supervision from 9 a. in. to 6 p. m. and where he will be lappy to see all who will favor him with a call. Where may be found a very large assortiment of every kind of optical goods of every descriptions and of the finest quality. All orders and repairs promptly attended to with accuracy and dispatch.

THE "HARRISON SAFETY BOILER," in opera-BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .-- The best in the

world. Instantaneous, Bond-st. Sold everywh EVERDELL's, 302 Broadway, wedding and visit-

ARTIFICIALITIES—PALMER LIMBS. 678 Broadway, N. Y.; 1,009 Chestuatest, Phila.; 81 Green et

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE AS AN ADVER-

TISING MEDIUM. The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is far larger

than that of any other newspaper, and is distributed over a larger territory. Advertisements inserted in each of our editions will be read by over a million people By no other mode can business men reach so many first class customers, for THE TRIBUNE circulates among the most enterprising, intelligent, and wealthy classes. For \$25 an advertisement of ten lines is placed before heads of families in every State and Territory, as well as in foreign countries. For \$730 an entire column of THE TRIB-UNB is at the disposal of advertisers, while the cost of sending 300,000 circulars of the smallest dimensions would be over \$7,000. This illustrates the cheapness of advertising in THE TRIBUNE. Merchants, manufacturers, inventors, real estate

owners, those wanting farms, implement manufacturers, seedsmen, dealers in plants, dealers in stock, bankers, school teachers and all others who desire to secure patron and customers in New-York City, as well as in all parts of the country, will find it to their manifest and great advantage to advertise in The Tribune as a portion of their regular legitimate expenses. But comparatively few of our American manufacturers have learned the benefits of advertising their goods and wares, while importers, and those who sell imported goods, reap rich returns from their investments in advertising. Our manufacturers fully understand the principles of protecting American industry, but they must learn the advantages of letting the American people know why American goods should have the preference, and where they can be bought. We would especially dwell on the fact that the sub-

scribers for the three editions of THE TRIBUNE, Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, comprise individuals in every profession or business; consequently advertisements in each disseminate among all classes.

Persons having real estate for sale or to let, and those desirous of purchasing or renting such property, will flud THE TRIBUNE especially valuable as an advertising medium. THE TRIBUNE devotes especial attention to the reports of real estate, both in the city and country, thus adding greatly to the value of its columns to advertisers. The advertisements should be made as brief as will allow of the advantages offered being clear to the

As far examples of the profitableness of advertising American manufactures, we refer to the success of the American Watch Company at Waltham, Mass, and the National Watch Company at Elgin, Ill. With proper expenditure, in newspapers of large circulation, the same results can be realized in all branches of business. An advertisement, kept before the public, is a perpetual sign and a perpetual invitation to customers, and the more legitimate the business the better will advertising pay. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. No advertisement taken for less than the price of two mes in The Daily, Semi-Wrekly, or Weekly Tribuna.

The DAILY TRIBUNE.

The circulation of The DAILY TRIBUNE is, of course, mainly in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City; but it is very large in all the Eastern cities and villages and throughout the country. It is believed that in no other Newspaper will advertisers reach so many first-class customers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNB.

heads, 25 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices—Fifth Page—40 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on Eighth page 30 cents per line each Business Notices—Fourth Page—60 cents a line each in-

sarion.

[tem-[Announcement]—In City News Column, 60 cents

a) he for solid Agate space.

anoy Type is charged double and Cuts treble rates for

About 10 words average a line, after the first line, which Deaths and Marriages are charged \$1.

Deaths and Marriages are charged \$1.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The circulation of The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is also large, and is a very valuable medium in which to advertise.

Advertisers are reminded that the three editions of The Tribune. Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, are subscribed for by entirely different persons, so that advertisements inserted in each will reach all classes.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Ordinary Advertising—25 cents a line each insertion.

Cuts and Fancy Displayed Advertisements are charged double rates in the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Item—[Announcement]—50 cents a line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation larger than that of any other newspaper, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with as much interest as news matter. There is—as those who have tried it know—no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable, to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants, and Mechanics of the country—and is carefully read by their wives, sons, and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than three-quarters of a nallion of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise, or his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all over the country, cannot fail to do so to his immediate or ultimate profit.

That The Tribune is the most economical medium for departiting is well known and conclusively proved by

That THE TRIBUNE is the most economical medium for advertising is well known, and conclusively proved by those whose advertisements frequently or continuously

appear in its columns.

The great advantage that must accrue to any one who takes this method of making known his wants, his merchandise, or manufactures, it is very easy to understand, but can hardly be over-estimated.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers and Seedsmen find The Weekly Trieune especially valuable as an advertising medium, circulating, as it does, mainly among the better farmers in all parts of the country, in every State and Territory.

Extes of Advertising—\$2 a line each insertion.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Ordinary Advertising—\$2 a line each insertion.
Cuts and Fancy Displayed Advertisements are charged
double rates in The Weekly Tribune.
Item—In the News Column, prefixed by the word [Annewscement]—\$5 a line each insertion. No less by the
quarter or year. Terms invariably in advance.
Considering the extent and character of the circulation
of The Tribune, and the increased length of the lines in
the column, it is confidently asserted that its rates are
cheaper than those of any other newspaper. Address

THE TRIBUNE, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates. DAILY TRIBUNE, 25c., 80c., 40c., 60c., and \$1 per line. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.

Terms, each in advance.
Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York. ording to position in the paper.

THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.

STEVENS BROTHERS, agents for American Libraries, No. 17 Henrietta-st., Covent Garden, London, are agents for The Tribune in Great Britain.

CARL GEROLD & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, Stefunsplats, Vienna, are agents for The Tribune in Austra.

A. Asher & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, No. 20 Uniter den Linden, Berlin, are agents for The Tribune in Prussis. Prussia.

The above agents will receive subscriptions and advertisements for THE TRIBUNE, and supply copies of the peper to Americans temporarily in Europe.

THE TRIBUNE IN PARIS.

Mesers. Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, are our agents in Paris, to receive aubscriptions and advertisements for THE TRIBUSE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning, at 5 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1869.

Madrid telegrams report the defeat of the Republican at Valencia and Saragossa, the flight of the well-known deputies Castellar and Suñer, and the proclamation of the Republic in Malaga and Valladolid. Spanish accounts from Havana represent that corporations of various Cuban towns are giving in their adhesion. Lord Derby is seriously ill. The London Times opposes the pardon of the Femans. From a letter from Buenos Ayres we learn that the last great battles of the Paraguayan war were liant and decisive, though the soldiers of Lopez fough?

with great heroism against terrible odds. The Republicans have carried Pennsylvania by about 5,000 majority, and Ohio by about 15,000. Gov. Senter of Fennessee recommends the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and the immediate enfranchisement of ex-Rebels. There were several attempted assassinations in Boston on Monday night. Auother death from nitro-glycerine has occurred at the Hoosac Tunnel. An intoxicated man fired a gun loaded with shot into a crowd of boys in Buffalo on Sunday, wounding several. An attempt to rob the National Bank at Townsend, Mass., failed. A destructive fire occurred at Binghamton. Three passenger cars ran off the track on the Vermont Central Railroad, but no one was injured.

There was considerable excitement in the city yesterday over the elections, and the familiar haunts of politicians were filled until a late hour. A petition has been filed in court to have the Gold Exchange Bank declared an involuntary bankrupt, and an order was made to show cause why the request should not be granted. Frank Drake was on trial at Brooklyn for the murder of William Fitzpatrick, the case to be summed up to-day. By the falling of an unfinished building in Williams-burgh, two men were killed and seven wounded. An abortion case is in the courts, with damages, for killing a wife, laid at \$50,000. An important decision has just been given sustaining the charitable devises of the Rev. Dr. Creighton of Tarrytown. The Twenty-second-st Republican Committee elected delegates to the several City Conventions last night. An important meeting in the interest of laboring men was addressed by Mr. John Young. Charles Hecht, a peddler, has hanged himself. Gold-1301, 1301, 1301. Temperature-54, 66, 66, 61.

Mr. Millard Fillmore emerges from his long cial Convention at Louisville, which we cannot effort. The Fugitive Slave bill and his motives in signing and enforcing it are matters of history, not pertinent to the business of that Convention, which Mr. Fillmore the attention of his auditors. The country is growing willing to forget these things; Mr. Fillmore is not wise to combat that tendency.

The Democratic members of the Legislature of Washington Territory illustrated the penchant of their party for secession the other day by deserting their posts of duty, and thus leaving the body without a quorum. The object of this unseemly flight was evidently to prevent the election of certain Territorial officers by the Republican majority of the Legislature. Beaten by the people at the polls, they endeavor, by a process which has grown into a custom of late among Democratic law-makers and breakers, to defeat the will of the people by downright and shameful refusal to perform their sworn official duties.

The Spanish insurrection has reached so grave a pass that battles-albeit the Government claims to have won them-have been fought at Valencia and Saragossa. Worse than this, Emilio Castellar, the most popular and eloquent man of the Republican party, has been compelled to flee from menanced assassination into Portugal. Suffer, another member of the Cortes, notorious for an ultra-rational diatribe uttered against the Spanish clergy, has also fled. These things appear in one way fatal to the Republicans; but if, as we are assured, the Republicans have the majority of the people, they may tend to excite a still more bitter and implacable opposition. Meanwhile, Cuba

The apathy with which the political campaign in this State has thus far been regarded was indicated yesterday by the results of registration in this city. Only 38,000 voters were recorded, where last year os the first day the figures were 83,400. Here is a falling off indeed. But it is always so when space occupied.

Leaded and Displayed Advertisements charged solid | we | have neither President nor Governor and Congressmen to choose. If the registration were to be taken as an indication, we could not count on more than sixty per cent of the vote of 1868. But there are two or three days yet to put in names; and we urge every Republican to see that his name and that of every Republican friend is registered.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Returns and reports from yesterday's elections indicate the reëlection of Gov. Geary in Pennsylvania by a reduced and of Gov. Hays in Ohio by a largely increased majority -from 10,000 to 15,000. Gov. Geary ran behind the average Republican vote-considerably behind his colleague on the Republican State Ticket, Judge Williams, who is undoubtedly chosen. Though we have few returns, we believe a Republican Legislature is returned in either State, which is a gain of Ohio, where the last Legislature was Democratic in both branches, choosing A. G. Thurman to the U.S. Senate in place of frank and fearless Ben. Wade. If the boot were on the other leg our adversaries would insist that a Senator so chosen and so repudiated should resign and let the State be represented by a man after her own heart; but we make no such demand. Let Ohio but ratify the XVth Amendment and we shall be abundantly satisfied.

Assuming that Gov. Geary is reëlected, of which the later dispatches seem to have no doubt, that National triumph is largely due to the faithful Republicans of Philadelphia. The serious defections in Allegheny, Lancaster, Huntingdon, and other Counties whence we had a right to expect better things, would have enlarged our victory, but for the noble stand made in Philadelphia against the frauds which disgraced and overwhelmed her last October. In that election, her vote on the State Ticket candidate was returned:

Republican 60,633 | Democrat 60,803 At the quickly succeeding Presidential election it stood:

Grant........... 60,985 | Seymour....... 55,173 Of course, no one need be told that as many legal Democratic votes were cast for President in November as for Auditor in October; the falling off was in the vote of the "roughs" and "lepeaters" who swarmed thither from this City and from Baltimore expressly to "vote "early and vote often " for Sham Democracy. They were not nearly so numerous nor so effective in Philadelphia at the latter as at the reasonable law or rule that aims at determining ;

earlier election; hence the striking disparity in who has or who has not the right to vote,

In the election of Gov. Geary we have done remarkably well; for, whether justly or unjustly, many Republicans were hostile to his reelection, and his vote falls far below the party strength.

GEN. SIGEL.

Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel was urged to accept a Fall, but peremptorily declined. He would have been unanimously presented for Secretary of State at Syracuse two weeks since, but he declined, and Mr. Geo. W. Curtis was nominated instead. Mr. Curtis declining, Gen. Sigel was placed at the head of the ticket, after full consultation with the German Republicans, who persuaded him to stand for their sake and for that of the cause. It has been asserted that our native-born Republicans were hostile to the Germans, some of whom have fallen away from us in consequence. Gen. Sigel's vote will nobly refute that calumny. We shall be disappointed if he does not poll the largest vote of any Republican running in the State. His record as a patriot, a soldier, and a lover of liberty, who enlisted to fight for the Union at the outset of the struggle, bore a leading part in several desperate battles, and was trusted and honored by President Lincoln, is a part of our National history. There is no other man who was so influential in bringing Germans to fight for their adopted country as was Franz Sigel. We trust his nomination is to be followed by

that of Republicans of German birth for Senate, for Assembly, and for Judicial, County, and Municipal stations. The fact that their views are presumed to differ from ours on certain non-political questions will only incite us to render them a more hearty support. Claiming the right to think and act freely on those questions, we accord that right in full measure retiracy in a brief speech before the Commer- to those who differ from us. We would have them fully and fairly represented at Albany by pronounce without qualification a happy legislators of their own choice; and we would have their views frankly presented and dispassionately considered. Let all sides have a fair hearing, and we cannot doubt that Truth and Justice will prevail. We shall vote would do well not to drag up and force upon | right heartily for Republican candidates whose views on Liquor questions differ widely from ours, since they vote for some candidates whose views of such questions differ widely from theirs. To do otherwise is to wreck the Republican cause on the quicksands of a side issue, losing everything and gaining nothing. There is a more excellent way.

Gen. Sigel is already widely known and esteemed; he will be still better known and more highly esteemed after this canvass. His name stands at the head of our ticket. Let us has to be considered in at least a large majorplace his vote at the head of the poll.

NON-RECOGNITION. The Government view of the Cuban question seems to be fully and semi-officially explained in a dispatch from Washington. The reasons of the Administration for not concurring in the action of four Spanish-American republics toward Cuba are founded on the condition of the island, the want of full proof that it has a Government de facto, and upon the law of nations, which forbids recognition before a rebel has thus attained to the stature of a belligerent. But the American Government has courteously asked of Spain the boon of Cuban independence, though it is false that Gen. Sickles has proffered a mediation as between several belligerents, he having most fittingly tendered only the good offices of the United States. This action was partly influenced by testimony that very prominent soldiers and statesmen of Spain-are we at liberty to guess who?-were favorably inclined to the Cuban proposal to purchase independgood-will and fixtures of Spanish government in the island. But as the Cubans were not willing to run the risk of laying down their arms as preliminary to this bargain, and as the politicians of Spain feared an admission of inability to retain the island, good offices were ineffectual. The note of Gen. Sickles, gratefully received, was amicably withdrawn, in accordance with diplomatic usageall reports, especially in the English press, to the contrary notwithstanding. Aside from this Washington statement, we have for some days been assured that the course of Gen. Sickles, so far from being rash, has seemed to the Department eminently prudent, and has secured the hearty approval of the Government.

Our Washington authority avers that the Government of Spain has not sought the assistance and sympathy of foreign powers. Of this we do not feel convinced. In a letter from Spain, which we deem trustworthy, we have been given what purports to be a veritable relation of Marshal Prim's interview with Napoleon. The Emperor not only reminded the Spanish War Minister that Spain had not aided him in his Mexican enterprise, but expressed his conviction that Cuba would be lost to Spain. That conviction may comfort the friends of Cuba, in the absence of any attempt on our part to break the laws of nations, and it may also operate to determine our Government to peace, as the best means of helping the Cubans without injuring ourselves to a greater extent than they can

WHO ARE VOTERS; Registration of voters began yesterday. Of course the Democratic press has shed its bitterest ink in denunciation of the law. What is the law? Simply a measure to determine in a legal manner who are entitled to vote. Is there any harm in that? Not the least-to honest men. But to the Democracy, every harm. It strikes at their system of false voting; it is an offense to Reddy the Blacksmith and his gang of "re-'peaters;" it is a rebuke to Judge McCunn and his fellows, who granted twenty thousand illegal certificates of naturalization to foist a man named Hoffman to the place of Governor of this State. Did any man since the days when Jackson enunciated the doctrine, " To the "victors belong the spoils," ever hear of any effort of the Democracy to purify the franchise? Did any one ever hear of a scheme to corrupt it that did not find in that party its origin and its advocates? Was there ever an effort to make right and justice the rule in elections that did not meet the cordial as well as the

serious opposition of their leading men ? The proofs laid and to be laid before Congress show that this State was carried last year by a systematic course of fraud that would disgrace the most notorious gambler that ever kept a faro table. These proofs implicate the highest men in the Democratic party. A party with such antecedents will, of course, denounce and defy any law that secures justice. They will swear vengeance against any rule or practice that aims at fairness, and, with the audacity of hardened sinners, will prate of their honesty and the hardships that the Republican party impose upon repeaters and unauthorized voters. The man who opposes any

means only that he desires and expects to get votes into the ballot-box that do not belong there. That is the whole story, in brief. The Democratic party has always taken that ground; has always opposed any law that made voters show proof of right. They opposed the law of 1841; they oppose the present laws; they will oppose any and everything of that nature. Their action is based upon an active intention to defraud. Did any one ever hear of a Demonomination from his fellow Republicans last cratic Court punishing for fraudulent voting on their side? There is a tradition that "Democracy" is

the rule of the people." "The people" is the

point. By fair judgment "the people" are

those duly qualified by the Constitution to vote; by Democratic rule "the people" are the repeaters and false voters whose glory is in showing the greatest number of votes for the least number of persons. Yesterday two hundred Demperatic repeaters were sent to Pennsylvania, and the men who sent them will be much disappointed if they have not made an average of ten votes each. Already the machinery is in motion to repeat in this State the frauds of 1868. Judge McCunn has sharpened the pencils that will indorse ten thousand naturalization papers, and the "nurseries of Democracy" (as poor Michael Walsh denominated the rum-shops) are busy in drumming up timber for the work. Shame is unknown and disgrace defied. The judicial mill will grind out its grist, and the ballot-box will doubtless be stuffed with fraudulent votes similar to those that made John T. Hoffman Governor in spite of a majority of fifteen thousand of the legal votes of the State against him. And yet the leaders of this party, the engineers and abettors of these gigantic frauds, will whine about Radical restrictions upon voters, and Radical obstructions to the franchise. It would be wasting ink to ask such men to blush. Who should dare to demand that a Democrat prove his right to vote ? Will he not vote the Dimmycratic ticket," and is not that right enough? If you want more, he will vote it twice, five times, twenty times, and swear it through. What further proof do you require? Is not a twenty-barrel voter sufficient ? If not, Tweed will make the standard as high as you

SANE OR INSANE? Dr. Forbes Winslow is an authority upon

the subject of insanity, and his opinion, although it may not be unreservedly adopted, is entitled to the most respectful consideration. Yet when he says, in discussing Lady Byron's soundness of mind, "Where are we to fix the ' point d'appui of the lunacy?" we are tempted to ask if that is not precisely the question which ity of cases of hallucination? There is no difficulty when the mania is marked, decisive, and unmistakable, manifesting itself in delusions of unquestionable absurdity, or in acts of extreme violence. But it seems to us that between this well-recognized form of the disease and absolute cerebral health there is a wide opportunity for a condition of the mind in which, while maintaining its equilibrium upon most of the affairs of life, it may be still ineapable of a just judgment upon special topics. Every asylum will furnish frequent instances of patients who are perfectly capable of conversing rationally about most matters, and who might pass hours in the company of strangers without betraying, except by accident, their infirmity. It is the knowledge of this fact which has ameliorated the treatment of the insane-which has banished the strait-waistcoats, the chains and the handcuffs, the gloomy cell with its bed of straw, and the scourge which once was so freely resorted to. Indeed, we believe we are not speaking with scientific inaccuracy when we say that no mind ence by paying a certain sum for ever becomes upon all sides aberrant. Of we are not speaking of cases of idiocy, or of that gradual decay of the powers, both mental and physical, which epilepsy long continued invariably induces. Here the brain becomes a dull and stagnant blank, unenlivened by memory, unaroused by the present, and unstirred by anticipation. This condition is precisely the opposite of insanity, for insanity is oftenest the result of an inordinate mental activity. There is no lack of force, but it is force misdirected, those faculties which are still healthy being domineered over, and, as it were, subjugated by those which are diseased, while at intervals they reassert themselves, and the patient becomes calm, and, for the time, comparatively rational. "What "brought you here?" was asked of the great Robert Hall, when he was in an asylum. "What 'will never bring you here," answered the finest pulpit orator of his time-"too much "brain!" There was sufficient sanity in his an-

> Now, mortifying as it is to the pride of human nature, it must be admitted that there is no lack in society of men and women going about without the least restraint, managing their affairs without interference, welcomed, perhaps, into all companies, but who have, each of them, a private bee in the bonnet. That is to say, they cherish and hug delusions about their neighbors, about their families, about themselves-delusions the absurdity of which is patent to everybody else, but out of which they cannot be reasoned or persuaded. In such cases, to borrow the phrases of Dryden, there is but a "thin par-"tition" between "great wit" and "mad-"ness." Sometimes we call a man with his mind thus warped "eccentric," and "eccen-'tricity" is a convenient word to apply to that which we cannot at all comprehend. Take the case of a miser, who, although extremely opulent, lives in unmitigated squalor, and hides his coin in the chimney or in the crevices of the wall. Take the case of an old maid who leaves legacies to her cats or her canary birds. Take the innumerable cases of hypochondriaes, who, with every organ of the body sound, have simultaneously all the rarest and most complicated diseases. If .one wishes to know how far the mind may become diseased without lapsing into confirmed insanity, let him read the English Ecclesiastical Reports-the most absolutely distressing record of human infirmity which ever came from the press. If it had been possible to fix the point d'appui upon which Dr. Forbes Winslow lays so much stress, nine-tenths of these difficult and tedious investigations might have been avoided; for it has required all the acumen of the judge, all the sagacity of the jury, and the examination of scores of witnesses, to find out whether a testator was mad or not. Now, we argue that the very fact of legal investigation shows that there is often a condition of mind in which it is vibrating between sanity and insanity, or in which it may be sane upon one point and insane upon another. We remember to have been present when the elder Booth. the greatest tragedian of his day, was

asked his opinion of the madness of Ham-

let. "About half and half," responded the man

"now sane and then insane, but very uncer-"tain." The human mind may outen be in this uncertain condition; it may believe the honest man opposite to be a thief; it may think Truth to be a liar; it may charge chastity itself with frailty, and kill once more another Desdemona; it may detect fraud in the most equitable treatment; it may be kind to all others and hard or savage with unoffending children; it may make home a hell and still cunningly maintain a good repute abroad. Pity and charity, although there may be no commission, at once suggest an impaired intellect, and attribute to some special delusion what would otherwise be a crime.

Considerations like these may not be without interest in view of the extraordinary "dis-'closures" which have recently agitated the literary world; and the fact that twenty years years ago a very different story concerning the parties was in circulation, and even reached our own shores, is not without importance, for t seems to show a difficulty in "re-wording" the matter which no less an authority than Shakespeare has laid down as a test of sanity. Perhaps at some future day of greater enlightenment, men of medical and mental science will be able to agree upon some rule by which the question of sanity may be determined. At present, we aver, there is no such rule and nothing like one. Two or three of the richest men in this

country have recently given, in sententious language, the secret of their worldly success and fortune. "There is no secret about it," said Commodore Vanderbilt; "all you have to do 'is to attend to your business and go aheadexcept one thing," added the Commodore, and that is never to tell what you are going 'to do till you have done it." The millionaire Democrat who has been running for Governor of Pennsylvania, and who has no views whatever on political subjects, recently gave his idea of the way to get rich in the remark: 'Economy and safe investment are about the best means of attaining financial prosperity." George Law, also, who is a tolerably rich man, though not, we suppose, quite as rich as Vanderbilt or Asa Packer, remarked in conversation a few days ago: "There is nothing so easy as making money when you have money "to make it with; the only thing is to see the 'crisis and take it at its flood;" and, when further pressed to tell the secret of his own success, he quickly responded: "Determination 'to work, and working." These opinions are certainly worth something, and will doubtless be eagerly studied by young men ambitious of wealth. But they are incomplete without a remark of A. T. Stewart, who is richer than either Vanderbilt or Asa Packer, and who told an anxious inquirer a short time ago that he considered honesty and truth great aids in the gaining of fortune."

There has been another instance of accidental poisoning at the hands of a clerk in a drug store. The formula for these occurrences might be stereotyped, merely leaving spaces for names and localities. In the present *instance, the victim was a young married lady in Chicago. A dose of salts was ordered; something else was sent; sudden death followed. It is time that the public should take measures of protection against these accidental assassins. To attempt the cure of a trifling indigestion, is to sup with the Borgias. There are dreadful possibilities in the bright bottles of the apothecary. The gentlest febrifuge stands on the shelf beside the cruclest corrosive; the mild anodyne is next to the fatal narcotic. An Englishman has recently made a valuable suggestion-to add to the "poison" label a statement as to the most accessible antidotes. It would also be of great service, it seems to us, to have every medicine label, both in and out of the drug store, state the minimum and maximum doses. The public will take hold of this matter if the medical professions neglect it much longer. It is for the interests of the doctors as well as the people that drug-clerks should undergo a rigid examination, and their qualifications be certified, before being allowed to step into the poison room. As matters are now, the medicines of quacks may be safer than those of the profession, for, at the worst, they seem to kill more slowly.

ment to which travelers are daily exposed on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad at the hands of a certain gang of riotous passengers, has a real grievance, for which the officers of the road are bound to provide a remedy. Superintendent Hoyt's theory that his duty ends when he has provided the public with cars and transportation, and that passengers must " protect themselves and look after their own comfort," is absurd. A number of disorderly persons seem to be in the habit of taking possession of the smoking-car on a certain train every morning and assaulting any stranger who enters it. How, we should like to know, s a quiet gentleman to "protect himself" in the midst of such a crowd of roughs? And what would Mr. Hoyt say if the managers of theaters and concert-rooms, the keepers of eating-houses, the directors of libraries and reading-rooms, were to adopt his views of the functions of "superintendence?"

A. P., who writes to complain of the treat-

The business of "interviewing" great men is getting to be one of the most harassing duties of journalism. The game has been hunted so hard that it is now very shy. An enterprising reporter tried to talk with Mr. Andrew Johnson on the Senatorial question, and had no better luck than the gentleman who undertook to learn the views of the viewless Packer. The platform of our Andrew amounted to this: "I believe that matrimony ought to be encouraged." He had nothing else to say except that "When we grow old, our tastes and "habits become fixed." A pleasant prospect for the Senate, if he is going back to it! A New-York publisher announces a volume of

the speeches and sermons of "Father Charles "Hyacinthe." We dare say it will be a very interesting book; but there is no such person as Father Charles Hyacinthe. "Father Hyacinthe," if you will, or "Father Charles Loyson"; but to mix the two is as if one should speak of the Pope, whose 'secular' name happens to be Giovanni Mastai Ferreti, as "Pope If it were not disrespectful, we should say

that the Mormon gentleman who advised the dissatisfied suffrage ladies of Washington to emigrate to Utah, "where women can have 'everything their own way," was a fool for his pains. Does he suppose that the women who are not satisfied to be the half of a married couple will be content with the twentieth part of a husband?

BANQUET TO THE CALIFORNIA PIONEERS. The banquet tendered to the California Pioneers by resident Californians, comes off to-night, at Delmonico's Fourteenth st. establishment, at 6 o'clock. The guests will obtain their tickets at the Astor House at 1 o'clock this atternoon; subscribers will flud theirs at Eurone Kelly & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st. who could play "Hamlet" so beautifullyPOLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Judges of the Courie, depends { Charles Mason.

TENNESSEE. MESSAGE FROM GOV. SENTER. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

NASHVILLE, Oct. 12.-Gov. Senter's message to-day is the ablest State paper produced in Tenessee for years. The immediate enfranchisement of Rebeis was earnestly recommended, and the ratification of the XVth Amendment was pressed by him with a skill, tact, adroitness, and force that commanded the respectful attention of even its enemies. The free school system was deservedly praised for the wonderful results gained in the two years of its existence, and its contin uance and generous support warmly urged. The sale of all delinquent railways, and the use of the proceeds in lessening the State debt, was presented as the sure and the only way out of the wretched condition of our finances. The Legislature was asked to do something effectual toward bringing in population and capital to develop the amazing resources of Tennessee proper. Notice was taken of the State's Prison and the State's charities. Gov. Senter is to-night rated much higher by all parties than ever before. CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST.

The Nashville Press and Times, speaking of the right which every legislative body has to protect itself by excluding obnoxious members, cites the case of the Hon. Jesse D. Bright of Indiana, who was expelled from the Senate by a resolution' offered by the Hon. Andrew Johnson, then Senator from Tennessee. The latter supported his resolution by a forcible speech, in which he showed that though no overt act of treason which he showed that though no overt act of treason was charged against Mr. Bright, he was believed to be a dangerous man, and the Senate had an undoubted right to protect itself by expelling him. Mr. Johnson showed by reference and argument that the Senate had suprems authority over its own organization, and that the safety of the people was its highest law. The question is naturally suggested, therefore, whether if Mr. Johnson himself be chosen to represent Tennessee in Washington, the Senate of the United States may not follow his owa precedent and refuse him a seat on account of his indecrous attacks on Congress, and the contempt which he has tried to cast upon its laws. It will be well, concludes The Press, for the Legislature of Tennessee to reflect seriously before it sends a fnan to Washington who may be sent back by an insulted Senate, determined to maintain its own dignity.

· A CALIFORNIA DISPATCH. Several Democratic members of the Washington Territory Legislature have left for parts unknown,

thus breaking the Legislature quorum, and preventing the election of Territorial officers by the Republican majority. The Sergeant-at-Arms has been sent after the COLORED SENATORS.

A writer in The Richmond Journal in sketch-

ng the prominent members of the Virginia Senate thus notices the five colored Senators:

notices the five colored Senators:

J. W. D. BLAND.

Mr. Bland of Prince Edward, who graduated in the Convention School, is by comment consent the spokesman of his brethren. He displays far more than average ability, speaks grammatically, and debates well; is sever disconcerted or at a loss for a proper phrase. He is bold enough to dispute points and argse motions with the best of them. So, too, he can draw a resolution with singular perspicuity and point, and his "Mr. President" is as emphatic as any utterred on the floor. In person, Mr. Bland is comely, skin dark, but not decidedly black; face well rounded, and when he speaks he shows a fine set of teeth. He dresses well, and looks altogether like one who was inwardly content with, if not proud of, his lot. There is no use of saying on which side J. W. D. Bland votes.

J. D. LYONS.

Dr. Lyons—for he is a graduate, or, at least, a practitioner of medicine—is from York County. He is a new comer into the political field; but as he hasn't spoken on any subject yet, we have no means of judging of his oratorical powers, as compared with those of his oriteague, Mr. Bland. But of his personal appearance we can say, caudidly, that he is the most elegantly gotten up of any of his brethren. His dress is faultiess. In form he is an Apollo; in complexion, an olive—very bright; eyes large and lustrous; hair short, soft and silky. He must be very young—certainly not over 22 or 23. A Republican.

of Norfolk County, was a member of the Convention,

GEORGE TEAMOH, of Norfolk County, was a member of the Convention, where he was particularly noted for his onslaughts upon the Conservative newspapers of this city, the reporters of whom used to maliciously fabricate plagues for him. Thus, not unfrequently Mr. Teamoh would rise to a "personal explanation," with the obnoxious paper in his hand, which in the end would be demoished. Mr. Teamoh is a shrewd politician, and a close but not able debater. There is nothing striking in his appearance.

JOHN ROBINSON.

of Amelia, is a bright mulatto, nearly white; face beard-less, head large, dress plain. He seldom speaks, but usu-ally conveys his sentiment through his ballot. of Goochland, is a large, believelen-looking colored man; well-developed head and brow; firm, large mouth, set around with iron-gray whiskers. He is well educated, but makes no display of his intelligence.

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENTS. We learn that on Monday last, as Mr. Charles

E Sears, a member of the Board of Commiss Nash County, was leaving the office of the Board, after the business of the day, he was met by L. N. B. Battle, a well-known Democrat, who took him by the arm and de-manded that he should abandon his Republican princi-ples. Mr. Sears replied that nothing would stop him while he lived. Battle continued that they had used all ples. Mr. Sears replied that nothing would stop him while he lived. Battle continued that they had used all the influence they could, and if they could not make the county go their way they should crush Sears. Battle, as if to carry out the "crushing" process, struck him on the head with his pistol, inflicting a severe scalp wound. In the meantime another of Battle's frends came up with a knife in one hand, seared Sears's left arm with the other, and thus held him powerless, and L. F. Battle was making hostle demonstrations with a slung shot. Outsiders seeing the fracas, rushed up and took off the assailants before any further damage was done. Our informant states Battle was in liquor, and would be ashamed of his part of the transaction when sober. This is some pallation for what seems to have been an outrageous assault for political reasons.

[Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.

The Hon. Mr. Van Trump of Ohio has been contrasting the expenses of the Democratic Congress of 1856 with those of the Congress of 1868. Among other illustrations he give these items :

The XLth Cougress is charged for nall, hair, and hat brushes and sunhs in the sum of \$2,206 td. The Democratic Congress so the sum of \$15.05 the NLth Congress spent for totlet seap the sum of \$15.05 to.

The NLth Congress, \$25.05. There is nothing new or inconsistent in this. What

possible use can the unwashed Democracy have for hair and nail brushes, and especially for scap ? The figures bear about the average proportion to the personal habits of the members of the two parties, so there can be no reasonable ground for complaint.

The Republican nominees for Justices of the Supreme Court in California are Lorenzo Sawyer, for the long term, and O. C. Pratt for the short term. The election will be held on the 20th of October.

Daniel O. Cleveland is the Republican candidate for Assembly in Fulton and Hamilton Counties.

Isaiah Blood is the Democratic candidate for Senator, in the XVth District, against Truman G. Young-The Republicans of Herkimer have nomi-

nated the following ticket: County Treasurer, Robert Ethridge; Assembly, Daniel A. Northup; Justice of Sessions, Peter Hazlehurst. At the Republican Senatorial Convention, held at Niagara Falls, on Friday, George Bowen of Batavia,

Genesee County, was nominated for State Senator, from the XXIXth Senatorial District, to succeed the Hon-Richard Crowley, who has represented the District for the last four years in the State Senate.

The Republicans of Wyoming County have enominated Marcus A. Hul for Member of the As-

Isajah Fuller has been nominated for Mem ber of Assembly by the Democrats of the 1st District, Saratoga County.

The Hon. Leonard C. Kilham has been nomnated by the Republicans of the Hd Assembly District

Mr. John H. Scudder of Trenton, N. J., has minated for Surrogate of Mercer County by

Democratic Convention. The Democrats of Oneida County have nomrated for County Treasurer, George Barnard; Justice of Sessions, W. H. Pratt; Coroner, John H. Douglass.

Mr. Theodore L. Minier has been nominated for the Schate by the Republicans of the XXVIIIa District—Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben Counties. The Republicans have nominated the Hon.

Charles J. Folger for reflection to the Senate from t XXVIII District—Ontario, Gates and Senaca Counties The Democrats of the XIth Senatorial District, comprising the Counties of Dutchess and Co-lumbia, have nominated the Hon. George Morgap, Mayor of Poughkeepsie, as their candidate for Senator.

The Queens County Republican Central Committee for 1869 organized on Saturday by the election of L. Bradford Prince, Chairman; George T. Hewiett, Sec-retary; and Benjamin D. Hicks, Treasurer. The Commit-tee then adjourned. The Republicans of Chautauqua have nom-

inated the following county ticket: Treasurer, Sherman Williams; Superintendent of the Poor, C. S. Spencer; Justice of Sessions, John C. Griswold; Coroners, Oscar F. Price, J. H. Minton, and H. J. Negus. The Democrats of Chatauqua County have

nominated the following teket: Assembly—Ist District, Chauncey Warren; Hd District, Alonzo Langworthy, School Commissioner—Ist District, Home Pringle its Hd District, Julius A. Parsons. County Treasurer— Albert S. Cobb. Superintendent of the Poer—William S.